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The Sun craves permission to present its humble service to the supreme powers at Oyster Bay, to Messrs. PLATT and DEWEY, to the new and anster hierarchy of ORELL and Associates, to one FRANK WATLAND HIGGINS, the putative Governor of the State of New York, and to all the soberminded and self-respecting Republicans to whose confidence it can appeal, and, with all deference and respect, submits:

The next Governor of the State of New York will be a Democrat.

The next Governor of the State of New York will be the next President of the United States.

Notice From Mr. Bryan.

The conservative breeze blowing on the back of Mr. BRYAN's sinewy neck in the flush of his hope that he would be nominated a third time for the Presidency threatened a chill that might have fatal results, and he has bestirred himself to counteract the danger.

In the very portal of Ambassador REID's hospitality he serves notice that he is more radical than he was in 1896 and has nothing to amend, recant or disclaim. He is still a bimetalist and stands inflexibly on the quantitative theory of money. As long as gold is plentiful he is willing to drop the silver question, although he will ever hold that with more silver there would be greater prosperity. He passes over the ratio—let sleeping dogs lie!

Mr. BRYAN's assumption that he understood the money question in 1896, although "millions did not understand it" and prospered in spite of their hallucination, is a consolation prize which he values because he would rather be right than be President. Meanwhile, he has prospered too; but he has to take things as they come—like TOM JOHNSON, who made his pile out of an industrial situation which he deplored and denounced.

Except the protest that he must not be regarded literally as a conservative, and the assertion that the increased production of gold has justified his position on the quantitative theory of money, Mr. BRYAN has nothing to say of moment in his latest interview. He promises to show how radical he can be when he reaches the United States. There is even a hint that some worthy people will be shocked who have been warming to him the more as he seemed to cool off in his political speculations—the effect of which is likely to be that some conservatives will suppress their eulogies on the safe and sane BRYAN.

Dreyfus Vindicated.

Although for technical reasons the Court of Cassation, to which, on the plea of newly discovered evidence, ALFRED DREYFUS appealed from the sentence passed upon him in 1899 by the Rennes court-martial, was divided on the question whether as a matter of form a retrial of the appellant should be ordered, about two-thirds of the Judges concurred in a decision tantamount to a pronouncement that there was never any ground for charging DREYFUS with the crime of treason, and that the whole series of proceedings whereof he had been the victim should be quashed *ab initio*. The judgment involves an acknowledgment of the indisputable fact that this unhappy man has suffered from an anti-Semitic conspiracy in which high civil as well as military authorities were accomplices, and which for years held up France to obloquy in the eyes of the world.

It was religious prejudice that caused his superior officers and his comrades to regard DREYFUS with aversion when his professional distinction brought about his assignment to the intelligence department of the General Staff. The desire to get rid of him, no matter by what means, manifestly caused him to be singled out for suspicion when the so-called "bordereau" or memorandum of military secrets communicated to a foreign Power was discovered, although, as has since been learned, there was absolutely nothing to incriminate him except a slight resemblance of handwriting, which handwriting, as it ultimately turned out, was that of Major ESTERHAZY, who, although acquitted after a farcical trial, has since confessed the authorship of the document. Although every other scrap of evidence produced has been shown to have been either forged or utterly irrelevant, a court-martial held in December, 1894, declared the accused Jew guilty of treason and sentenced him to public degradation from his rank and to solitary confinement for life. On January 5, 1895, Captain DREYFUS, in full uniform and bearing a naked sword in his hand, was escorted by a squad of soldiers into the courtyard of the military school, where, in the presence of five thousand comrades, his sword was taken from him and broken, and the other insignia of rank were ripped off and flung upon the ground. The scene was so poignant that some of the younger onlookers turned away their heads in anguish, but DREYFUS held his head erect and shouted: "Vive la France!" Since then eleven years

of torture and undeserved infamy have passed, but the truth that this solemn declaration has been at last proclaimed by the highest judicial tribunal of his country.

We have no intention of reviewing the dreadful record of the subsequent imprisonment on the hot, sickly and barren rock aptly named Devil's Island, where solitude, misery and torment were expected to kill him, and whence nothing but the consciousness of innocence and the inflexible resolve to outlive unmerited disgrace could have enabled DREYFUS to emerge. We shall not dwell, either on the heart-breaking and superfluous judgment rendered by the wrongheaded or iniquitous members of the second court-martial, held at Rennes, which dashed from his lips the cup of exonerated. Asbamed, as it will might be, of a sentence which stultified the military tribunal, the Waldeck-Rousseau Government offered a pardon to the man a second time condemned unjustly, and he accepted it because he needed liberty as well as life in order to vindicate his honor. His days and nights have since been spent in the endeavor to leave behind him a memory for which his children should not need to blush, and although for seven years the hope has been deferred it has found at last complete fruition.

It should prove a kind of consolation for his martyrdom to recognize that fate has chosen him, a Jew, as upward of a century ago it chose a Protestant, to drive home the desperately needed lesson that truth is mighty and shall prevail. By the side of the name of CALAIS the name of DREYFUS will be read in history. Reading it, the humble, the poor and the despised will recover confidence in human justice.

The massive and majestic machinery of the law has done all that it could do for the righting of a hideous wrong. It can offer no adequate redress. Nothing can give back to ALFRED DREYFUS the health and hope of his young manhood. Something, however, can be done by the military and civil authorities of the French Republic to relieve their own record from the stigma of injustice. Not only should DREYFUS be restored to the rank from which he was wickedly deposed, but he should be advanced forthwith to the rank to which, had his name retained its place upon the roll from which it was basely stricken, he would have been promoted in due course of seniority. It is also fitting that the uniform from which the buttons were torn in contumely should be embellished with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Evans Again.

About HENRY CLAY EVANS little has been heard since 1902, when he was promoted to the office of Commissioner of Pensions into the office of Consul-General at London. As Pension Commissioner he had shown an inflexible backbone and a wonderful faculty of discovering and checking frauds, but he lacked the poetic temperament. As Consul-General he did his work well. Now he is out of the Federal service, and for the second time he is a candidate for Governor of Tennessee. A good man, he is not kept down.

In 1894 Mr. EVANS was elected Governor of his State on the face of the returns, but a recount conducted by the Democratic Legislature resulted in the rejection of the vote in several counties and the seating of his Democratic opponent. Before this he had been Mayor of Chattanooga, twice, chairman of the Board of Education, a Representative in Congress and Assistant Postmaster-General. Incidentally, he manufactured railway cars. These things are generally forgotten because of the good work he did as Pension Commissioner, and the fight for his dismissal that was made by unworthy applicants, shady pension attorneys and some timid politicians of fair morals.

In his latest political struggle he will not have the enthusiastic support of the elements in the Republican party that rejoiced when he resigned as Pension Commissioner. Probably Mr. EVANS will not grieve over this loss. It will be hoped that Republicans of a different class are numerous enough in Tennessee to elect him, for he is of the type of men that the country wants in public life.

Monopolies.

According to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, secretary of the National Petroleum Association, in his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Standard Oil Company is not the absolute sovereign of the oil business. He mentions a Cleveland company, started twenty years ago with a capital of \$20,000, which has fought the Standard right along, has a capital of \$5,000,000 to-day and is at fat with prosperity. While the gracious spirits of the Standard will long have a large share of the business, "a fair field and equal opportunity is in sight for the independents, and the development of the near future will be startling." The independent pipeline, refining and producing companies will be able to hold their own against all the money and the union of Mr. ROCKEFELLER's helping hand.

An unfeeling world is apt to conjecture that these shining saints may be hiding their glory under the name of some of the "independent" concerns supposed to be fighting them; but if Mr. CHAMBERLAIN knows his business, the most overgrown and dropical of "monopolies" is not a monopoly. Senator BAILEY said not long ago that the sleeping car companies had the only real "monopoly" in the United States. Of course, patents have a monopoly, for a term of years. For good while "monopoly" has been used in the loose sense dear to politicians. It means a great corporation, much the same as a "trust." It does not mean a complete monopoly and the exclusion of all competitors. The sweet-scented beef trust is often spoken of as a "monopoly," although it doesn't control even half of the trade.

It is useful to remember that practically there is not more than one "monopoly" in the country. Before the chins of many men now eminent in public life had felt the barber's shear, "monopoly"

was rhyming most ruggedly with "Vox Populi" and everything was going to ruin. If the Standard Oil Company, with all its millions, its talent and its virtuous desire to be good to itself, can't drive the independent producers to the wall, can any unsanctified collection of capitalists, however monopolistic in intention, carry it out?

Good luck to the independents in business as in politics!

The Theatre and Criticism.

The legal decision in favor of the managers who combined to exclude from the theatre JAMES S. METCALFE, dramatic critic of *Life*, because his remarks were distasteful to them, may or may not have far-reaching results. The theory of the law in regard to criticism in general is that anything offered for public consideration is open to comment. All criticism not in the main favorable is objectionable to theatrical managers. At times they seem to labor under the delusion that if the newspapers do not betray the fact that their entertainment is not of the first order the public may not immediately find it out. The truth is the other way. The public has frequently and pointedly shown its independence of judgment by going in crowds to see plays that had been mercilessly condemned by the critics, and again by staying away from others which had been warmly recommended.

Theatrical managers are not blind to this fact, and their knowledge of it will probably lead them along the path of moderation in the enjoyment of their privilege of excluding from their houses any critic who does not write to their taste. The real question for them to answer will be not whether the critic has in some instance condemned a good play, but whether he makes a rule of doing this. Obviously, it would be to the interest of the newspaper as well as the theatre to be rid of such a fellow, and therefore it is not at all likely that the managers will ever be called upon to take action in a case of this kind.

As for the critic who praises bad plays habitually, the managers will offer to him the right hand of fellowship, but his days will not be long in the land of journalism. On the whole it is likely that in spite of the power placed in the hands of the managers by the decision of the Appellate Judges, criticism of plays and players will continue to be what it has been.

Stay In.

Whether it be a word from the wise or not, the warning of President PEABODY of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to policyholders is a word to the wise:

"Surrenders are in no sense a loss to the company, but are benefits to the remaining policyholders, because the surrenders are always made for a less amount than the reserve held against the policy."

Everybody is supposed to know this. That is why it is worth repeating. The man who drops out of the company is quick. If he have an endowment policy he will get more for it if he lives. Whatever kind of policy he has, he will not have thrown away a chunk of his premiums because he got disgusted or scared by the underpaid and unselfish philanthropists of life insurance.

Stay in, and in the case of the Mutual and New York Life vote for the ticket in which you have most confidence.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER travelled incognito and thoroughly enjoyed the experience. He mingled with the peasantry, asking farmers about the condition of their crops and speaking an encouraging word to grumblers. *—Tribune from Commerce.*

There has been no sea change in Mr. ROCKEFELLER. He is the same sunny optimist, the same plain man of the people, sympathetic and cheery; the same guide, philosopher and friend to the burden bearers.

I would not have it thought that I disapprove of capital. *—The Hon. J. G. PHILLIPS, Speaker.*

Wicked as it is, it's a nice thing to have in the family.

Why can't Boston play baseball? Not long ago this was her surviving talent. Now the bat falls from her nerveless hands, and with mingled fascination and terror she watches the Hon. BUTIN MORAN play hob, his favorite game.

Governor FOLE of Missouri is young enough to be available as a candidate long after 1908. *—Portland Journal.*

Always young enough; often too young.

A man was run over and killed on Wednesday by an automobile on Staten Island, and the motor car went on. There have been several instances of like inhumanity and cowardice in this State recently, and there will be more of them, because the penalty for a first offence is a fine "not exceeding one hundred dollars." Imprisonment may be the portion of an offender if he should run away from the scene of an accident a second time without giving his name and address to the person injured or to any person present. The New Jersey law is better in providing for imprisonment in the discretion of the court for a first offence.

The New Jersey section requiring the giving of names to the witnesses after an accident is more comprehensive than the New York section. It provides that the name and address of "every male occupant" of the motor vehicle shall be given. In New York the driver must give the information about himself, and if he is not the owner of the machine he is also to furnish the name and address of the owner. As regards evidence about an accident, the New Jersey law is to be preferred. But even in New Jersey the women of a party seem to be excused as witnesses. As their testimony might be valuable in a case of manslaughter or a damage suit, the omission to require their names and addresses is a defect in the law.

Stepmothers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: So Vice-Chancellor Pitney of New Jersey says that he has "never heard of a stepmother who was a good mother."

Does he him if he has ever heard of a man by the name of Abraham Lincoln and a woman by the name of Sarah Bush Johnston.

NEW YORK, July 13. ISAAC MARKS.

Swindlers in Kapok.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I saw a letter signed "Japs Kapok" in *The Sun* of July 6 and I beg leave to add the weight of my testimony. Shortly after the famous disaster I bought several hundred bales of what was supposed to be Java kapok from one of the largest manufacturers of life preservers in this country. On investigation it proved to be the most inferior of India kapok. This stuff has about the same amount of buoyancy as an equal amount of bricks.

NEWARK, July 11. W. E. ROEMER.

SANTO DOMINGO.

After his discovery of Santo Domingo in 1492, Columbus wrote to his royal patrons: "I swear to your Majesties there is not in the world a better nation nor a better land." Somehow, this idea seems to have persisted until the present time. In his work on Santo Domingo and Hayti, published in 1873, Samuel Hazard says: "Probably no spot on earth, take it altogether and looking at it in its natural aspects, can be found more lovely; and it is safe to say, probably no extent of territory the world over contains within itself under proper auspices so many elements of prosperity, worldly success and happiness as the island of Santo Domingo."

As it was doubtless intended to include the entire island, with its nearly 30,000 square miles of territory, it may be accepted as a fairly accurate statement. The mountains of Santo Domingo are no more beautiful than are the mountains of Porto Rico, of Central America, or even those of some parts of our own New England. Its valleys are no more beautiful than those of the Yumuri in Cuba, the valley of the Lempa in Salvador, or the Cauca valley in Colombia. Its soil is no more fertile than is the soil of many other areas in tropical America. Its climate is no more salubrious than is the climate of many other places in the world. Yet for a combination of all these qualities within a given area, Mr. Hazard's statement is probably beyond contradiction.

The first landed and a temporary settlement was made on the north shore of what is now Hayti. But these settlers and their settlement were destroyed before Columbus returned on his second expedition, in 1493. A second and permanent settlement was then made at Isabella, the most northerly point of the island, about thirty-five miles east of the present city of Monte Cristi. This was the first Christian settlement in New World. To-day some of its outlines are still traced, but it is a ruin buried in the rank growth of the tropics. Being easily reached from the home country, the island soon received a considerable Spanish population and by the year 1500 there had been established a number of towns both on the coast and in the interior. Among these were the present cities of Santo Domingo, Santiago and Puerto Plata.

The early exerted by the Spaniards in their desire to get rich quick had a baleful effect on the nations whom they compelled to do their work for them. They were literally worked to death. They were not by nature or by habit an industrious people, and compulsory activity for long hours under a hot sun broke them down. It is said that of the 1,000,000 people occupying the island at the time of its discovery only some 50,000 were living fifteen years later. This depopulation worked disaster to the industrial interests of the new country by its diminution of the labor supply, and the importation of slaves from Africa became an extensive enterprise. There has not been a single full blooded descendant of the original race on the island for many years. The importation of negro slaves, continued through many years, determined the race of the present inhabitants. The descendants of the mulattoes became numerically preponderant and at last politically dominant.

A mountain range follows the northern coast, a few miles inland, from Monte Cristi on the west to Cape Samana on the east. Here and there the range itself or some of its foothills lie immediately upon the coast line. Another range, almost parallel with this and some thirty to forty miles south of it, runs from the Haytian border to Cape Engano, the eastern extremity of the island. Minor ranges and spur break the expanse to the south of this main central range. Between these various ranges lie fertile and well watered valleys, the most notable of which lies between the central and northern ranges and extends from Manzanillo Bay on the northwest to Samana Bay on the east. Much of this area, both valley and hillside, is covered with virgin forest, and only small fractions of the island are under cultivation. There are a few banana plantations, a few cacao plantations and a few sugar plantations. Most of the last are owned by Americans. It is a land of undeveloped opportunities.

Many stories are extant of the great mineral wealth of the island, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that the early Spaniards did obtain perhaps a considerable quantity of gold. In an official report of the mining for foreign officials, a report in which it might be inferred that the greater part of the island was composed of gold, silver and copper, with some lead, tin, sulphur and rock salt. He closes his report by saying: "Finally, I can compare this island to that of Tarshish, from whence Solomon drew the gold that he employed in the ornamentation of his temple." As it is by no means certain that King Solomon's ships visited the island, and the Tarshish gold which they brought him was a Phoenician's testimony must be discounted unless it can be shown that his knowledge of mines and mining was more profound than his knowledge of Biblical history. There may be great mineral wealth in Santo Domingo, but the gold seeking Spaniards abandoned their efforts to get it out and turned their attention to sugar growing.

Santo Domingo has valuable timber in the mountains, and is frequently the source of a physical vigor, although the climate of the island is open to no criticism on the score of either health or comfort. Its area is in round figures 18,000 square miles. Its population cannot be given with any certainty, but it is probably between 400,000 and 500,000, with much to indicate that the former figure is nearer the actual than the latter. Some places it even well below 400,000. The race of the inhabitants are lacking in physical vigor, although the climate of the island is open to no criticism on the score of either health or comfort. Its area is in round figures 18,000 square miles. Its population cannot be given with any certainty, but it is probably between 400,000 and 500,000, with much to indicate that the former figure is nearer the actual than the latter. Some places it even well below 400,000. The race of the inhabitants are lacking in physical vigor, although the climate of the island is open to no criticism on the score of either health or comfort.

Life in the cities is not unlike the life of similar places in other Latin-American lands. The home of the peasant is a hut in which he lives in a manner which those unfamiliar with life in the tropics are disposed to regard as pitiful and degraded. The material obstacles to progress are lack of incentive and absence of opportunity. When the country is opened up, as it will be some day, so that the fruits of industry can find a market, there is no doubt that the Dominican people will take advantage of their opportunities. But this can only come with political stability. It is useless to plant if the plantation is to be destroyed by a revolution or if the profits of the estate or of the small farm are to be seized by a political tyrant. No comparison lies between the Cubans or the Porto Ricans and the Dominicans. In those neighboring islands the Spanish blood has predominated and the impulse of a white race has manifested itself. In time the white man will

occupy Santo Domingo and will develop its resources with his money, his brains and his energy. The mulatto and the negro will then be the wage earner, and the small farmer under conditions which will be a long step ahead of those of his experienced to-day.

The country now has about 140 miles of railway, about equally divided between a line in the north, from Puerto Plata to Santiago, and a line in the southeast, from Sanchez to Macoris. No imagination is needed to see what would be done for the island by a 500 or 600 mile system. With an assurance of political peace the commerce of the island should be in the vicinity of \$3,000,000 a year for imports and \$5,000,000 a year for exports. With peace and improved transportation facilities these figures might well be multiplied by five or even by ten. There is no better sugar land in the world, while coffee, cacao, and tropical fruits need little encouragement to yield abundantly. But the first and greatest need is political stability.

A JOB WELL DONE.

Disputes of a Faithful Disciple of the House-smiths and Bridgemen's Union.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: A long time and enthusiastic admirer of the House-smiths and Bridgemen's Union, and a close advocate of the tender educational tactics that they are forced to employ to make themselves conspicuous in newspaper columns, I want to be placed on record as making this air of being and gleefully indulging the murder of the watchman on the new Plaza Hotel. The grunting that the other two watchmen were making, to my mind, as a disapproving application to the new watchman's proceedings. Why did they not kill all three? There is treachery somewhere, or I am at fault in my deductions.

The watchman of the House-smiths and Bridgemen's Union, who is attacking one of the special officers, and trying to throw him from a hatchway nine stories from the ground, when there were two others that might be simultaneously killed in the same manner, gets beyond me. I am ashamed of the gang that I so long admired. What riles me most is that the 100 referred to used only monkey wrenches and here and there an axe to emphasize their disapproval, and that no more than 100 were to make the man Butler a corpse. Two hundred could have accomplished the job in half the time, and the structural iron work would not have been delayed so long. Out, you scoundrels!

As I drilled down the columns of the morning papers this morning and learned that the two officious officers who went to the construction of the structure were merely beaten nearly to death instead of being slaughtered in true, characteristic style from a house-smith and bridgemen's point of view, I must confess I shed tears of agony at the thought of the men to whom I have given all my loyal soul.

And then, after they had beaten one of the two others into insensibility, they left him lying unconscious on the edge of a scaffold, so far as the air of being would make you dizzy to think of it. Was there ever such negligence? Why did they not push him off? Then he would not have been able to identify the assailants. All in all, the whole affair was badly managed. There is only one man dead where there might be three. But the House-smiths' Union is young and may improve into artistic methods.

NEWARK, July 12. VILLOX.

A STYLISH PROTEST.

Pain and Rage Caused by Redundant and Unnecessary Titles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I learn in *The Sun* of yesterday that on July 10 "Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte" sent a cable message to Manila, that "Lawyer Young" did various things for a client, and finally (in a head line) that the Rev. and Mrs. Washburn was celebrated at Oyster Bay. Do you think these monstrosities are necessary in such a newspaper as *The Sun*?

As I believe, but one Secretary of the Navy—certainly not one named Bonaparte; and I am sure that if you had referred to him as "Secretary Bonaparte," or even as "Mr. Bonaparte," he would have been sufficiently identified by your very intelligent readers. It is true that the Washington Post of yesterday described the gentleman as "Secretary Charles J. Bonaparte of the Navy Department," but this is a mistake. The gentleman is not a member of the Navy Department, but of the Middle West (as distinguished from the eastern West) and is a member of the United States Army. He is a good deal of a lawyer, and a good deal of a politician, but he is not a Secretary of the Navy. He is a member of the United States Army, and a member of the Middle West.

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SCHOOLBOY'S UNIFORMS.

Details of Dress That Are Insisted Upon by English Masters.

From *Baby's Magazine*. At many schools uniformity of dress is insisted upon. It is surprising how much the casual visitor is impressed by details of dress, and if boys were given more latitude in this respect the impression would not always be a good one. Black coats and waistcoats with black ties always look tidy and respectable, and are frequently the rule. At Harrow boys wear a certain height of hair, allowed to wear "tills," which, however, do not look well with straw hats. The Harrow straws are famous for their height, and are worn all the year round a custom which prevails also at Winchester. At Eton top hats are the usual headgear, and one is sometimes tempted to think of a boy clad in football trunks surmounted by a top hat.

At some schools one is struck by the enormous variety of caps worn by the different boys, every boy having his own color and style. At other schools, when clothes are changed for football or cricket this is reasonable enough, but under ordinary circumstances the neat uniform is more to be desired. The members of the Harrow school teams being possibly allowed to wear their colors as a mark of distinction. At many schools the boys are compelled to wear caps and the prefects in some cases having the distinction of tassels to their mortarboards. At Bradfield and Radley the boys wear gowns, and at Winchester the "colours" were sometimes used to do so, but a mortarboard is very heavy to the boy, while a gown is rather a hindrance to a boy, though it may help to keep his clothes clean.

It is customary for prefects or monitors to carry walking sticks as a mark of distinction, and in the old days at Winchester prefects used to wear bowlers or "cow" shoes, as an especial mark of distinction. At Harrow a boy's great ambition is to get his "ter," which in appearance is much like a smoking cap with a long tassel, but which confers a great distinction upon the wearer. Brown boots are not generally allowed at school. All these various little details of dress are most rigorously enforced, by the boys themselves as well as by the masters, with quite regimental exactness.

Equality.

Just take a peep in Babylon! And then you will be shown the only true democracy. That earth has ever known.

They start their lives with naught at all, In socialistic woe, Nor may one drink champagne the while For bread his brother cries.

One does not ride while other walks, And one does not eat while other starves. But all of them in carries a roll, Roll proudly up and down.

And, amid democracy, such, To make the case more clear, One common language do they use— A roll it and a tear.

McKENNA'S EXPOSURE.

THE PLAZA HOTEL MURDER.

Responsibility of Certain Employers for Cowardice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Your columns again record an assassination by the House-smiths and Bridgemen's Union. It may be well to call the attention of the general public to the fact that while a crime as grave as this has been committed at the Plaza Hotel, the fact that it is merely a crescendo note struck in a gamut of daily violence. Scarcely a day passes that one or more grave crimes are committed in New York City. On Friday last the sheet metal workers laboring on the adjacent depot structures raided the Erie Railroad building, on which non-union sheet metal workers, employed by David Lupton & Sons, were working. They threw some of the tools into the river and awaited the return of the men. On their appearance they struck one senseless with a bar of solder and then another with the skylight of an adjacent building. When the police arrived the assailants had escaped over the roof to the building in which they were working and could not be identified, while their victims were taken to the nearest hospital. It is notorious that a price has been placed upon the head of Lupton's foreman, and that a variety of ingenious schemes have been devised to entice him into a place where he could be injured or killed with the least danger of detection.

This single instance is cited from many. Like many others, it received no mention in the greater or lesser average New York press. It is inclined to think that many radical and terrorist who speak or write of the daily acts of organized violence. Among the large employers of New York these facts are well known. The fact that the House-smiths and Bridgemen's Union is engaged in building construction, and no words are severe enough to condemn the cowardly and unprincipled action of great concerns, like the Fuller Construction Company, that continue to employ the members of the organization, whose industrial disturbances, through years of New York history, have been marked by every kind of violence, blackmail and corruption.

Now that these facts are no other construction firm of New York knows them, and regardless of its obligations to industry and the community, that company continues to employ men of whose character its opinion is such that it is inclined to think it prudent to watchmen to protect other employees against the violence and, as the event has proved, murderous tendencies of these same industrial workers. If the men against whom the warning of its fellow employers and regardless of consequences, the peace of the city and the progress of its own industry.

The action of the employers in New York which precipitated their recent strike was condemned not merely by the employers in their industry, but in the expressed declarations of their fellow unionists. The criticism passed upon the employers of New York is not an attack upon crime, masquerading in the guise of organized labor, for which unionists become responsible only as they condone and approve its continuance.

It is known that the House-smiths and Bridgemen's Union is a union of workers which exist to-day in the iron industry than upon perhaps even the leaders in such crimes as that of yesterday. Having full knowledge of the facts, the House-smiths and Bridgemen's Union is a union of workers which exist to-day in the iron industry than upon perhaps even the leaders in such crimes as that of yesterday. Having full knowledge of the facts, the House-smiths and Bridgemen's Union is a union of workers which exist to-day in the iron industry than upon perhaps even the leaders in such crimes as that of yesterday.

They have given the daily encouragement of compromises and toleration to the continued employment of workers who are the cause of the present and menace the future peace of the city, thereby encouraging in every industrial dispute in the city the use of systematic violence subversive of the very essentials of civil society.

Sarcasm of a Tailor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I have no sympathy with these egotistical American tailors who resent the importation of an Englishman to show them how to cut clothes for the American soldier. The officials of the War Department evidently think that it was a mistake to suggest that the American tailor might make an effort to meet the requirements of the occasion, and went at once to what they considered the fountain head of the art.

Now there are other departments of industry in the United States equally devoid of the skill which grows out of long experience and special adaptability, and one of these is the government of the United States. The English people have a long and valuable experience in this sort of enterprise, while our Government is a mere amateur. Therefore, as the War Department is in charge of our Philippine wars, and the results are not all that could be desired, I suggest that Secretary Taft follow the plan adopted in the matter of clothes for the soldiers and ask the British Government to send over a colonial expert to teach the men in the War Department how to run a colony.

Of course this plan suggests unlimited extension, for we might even ask John Bull to build our battleships for us. In fact, there are many things that the British Government might perform that would be of great benefit to our country. If American tailors are not sufficiently skillful (in the eyes of the War Department) there is every reason to believe that the British Government would be able to do so. The efficiency of other classes of mechanics.

Buddhism in Japan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: A letter signed "A. J. Duggan," which appeared in your issue of July 10, contains a statement that "history proves the assertion that with the introduction of Christianity in Japan crime and sin utterly unknown to the people when they were under the influence and guidance of Buddhism." I have done some reading of history in general, and of Japanese history in particular, and have spent twelve years in that country, but I have never in any history of Japan come across such a statement, much less seen it proved.

Possibly, however, Mr. Duggan has been led astray by some of the fantastic claims put forward by Indian and other Buddhists since the Russo-Japanese war. I have seen a magazine that he bases his statement on a thoroughly accurate knowledge of Japanese history, as in that case he would not refer without qualification to a period when Japan was "under the influence and guidance of Buddhism," since that religion has never been mistress of the religious field, but has had to contend with Shintoism.

No one admires the excellence of Buddhism and the good that it has done for the human race, but it is not a religion of the future, but a religion of the past. It is a religion of the past, and its teachings are of no use to the modern world. It is a religion of the past, and its teachings are of no use to the modern world. It is a religion of the past, and its teachings are of no use to the modern world.

What Shall He Do?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Some days ago a correspondent desired to know what to do with an income of \$5,000 a year. The questioner was asking me: "Whom to do to get \$5,000 a year."

I am 23 years old, a printer and linotype operator. Does any one know what the opportunities are for a young man in Cuba or South America? I am at present unemployed, due to the strike and the dull season combined.

Also, would it pay to work one's way through college to acquire a knowledge of civil, mechanical or mining engineering? I have thought of studying one of the three, but have as yet failed by taking thought to add a cube to my learning.

NEW YORK, July 13. CANTON ELLSWORTH.

What Public School Librarians Can Do.

From the *City Record*.